

PRICE ONE CENT.

A TALE OF THE REVOLUTION.

[CONCLUDED.]

"May I be permitted to ask Miss McCrea," said Palmer, "who will form her escort? I have no sinister motive in so doing—my object is to insure, if possible, her personal safety."
"I presume," said Mary, "it will be composed of the aborigines; they alone are able, unobserved, to thread the windings of the forest."
"I cannot accompany you to the British lines," said Palmer, "but I should disgrace the uniform I wear if I suffered you to commit yourself to the wild protection of the impulsive savage without accompanying you so far as my duty as an American officer permitted. Allow me still further to trespass on your confidence by asking when the escort will arrive?"
"I expect it to-morrow," replied Mary, "but do not, I beseech you, place your life in jeopardy on my account. Major Jones will select less select his men, and will insure our safety by retaining hostages for the strict performance of the contract entered into with the Indians. I need not, I am sure, add that you will take no undue advantage, in military view, of the communication which I have made."
"I will not, on the honor of a soldier," replied Palmer. "Adieu! I must now return to my commanding officer. To-morrow, attended by a few of our troops, I shall be with you. We will hover on the outskirts of your escorts near enough to render assistance, if necessary—to secure safety at all hazards."
"Generous and brave young man," exclaimed Mary, as the young officer, mounting his charger, galloped in the direction of the road leading to the fort. "Nobility is the gift of nature; it is longed for to condition nor country."
The sun had scarcely risen above the lofty trees of the forest on the morning succeeding the visit of Lieutenant Palmer to the cottage of Mrs. Campbell and her ward, when the promised escort of savages, headed by Koy-to-wasse, a Mohican chief, arrived to conduct the fair inmates to the British camp.
Placing a hand on the heads of Miss McCrea, Koy-to-wasse placed his finger on her lips as if to impose silence during their journey to the British headquarters.
The Indians had prepared horses for Mrs. Campbell and her lovely ward, and all were ready for departure, when Lieutenant Palmer, true to his promise, arrived at the now to be deserted cottage of Mary McCrea.
Koy-to-wasse for a moment eyed the young officer with a silent and savage expression, instinct with determined vengeance. At a given signal the bows were bent, the arrows unsheathed, and pointed in the direction of the lieutenant.
Miss McCrea, who had watched with intense emotion the movements of the savages, now sprung forward and threw herself before the body of young Palmer, and at the same time extending to him her hand, an intimated token of her friendship for him, to the savages.
The effect was instantaneous. In a moment the bows were unbent, the arrows returned to their sheaths, and the wild laugh of savage joy re-echoed through the forest wilds.
Mrs. Campbell and her ward being placed in their saddles, the escort proceeded on its way to the British camp, watched, on its outskirts, by Palmer and his little band.
As the party forming the escort were about ascending a considerable ascent north of the village of Sandy Hill, another group of savages ordered them to halt.
It now became evident to the fair fugitives, and to Palmer, who was removed but a short distance from the scene, that no inconsiderable excitement had arisen between the party of Indians proceeding to Fort Edward, and that by which they had been met.
One of the latter, rushing rudely forward to seize the bride for Miss McCrea's horse, was tomahawked by one of her escort, and fell a corpse upon the ground. The sight of blood inflamed the savages. All restraint was abandoned, the war-whoop sounded, and the battle became general.
Determined, if possible, to save the life of Miss McCrea and her foster mother, Lieutenant Palmer, calling on his three valiant associates to follow him, dashed boldly into the midst of the carnage. A second Indian, rushing forward to secure Miss McCrea, at the same moment flourishing the deadly tomahawk, was immediately shot by the young officer. Koy-to-wasse now rushed forward among the combatants, and for a moment obtained a cessation of hostilities. Fixing his eyes sternly on the lovely girl, for whose possession the savage contention had arisen, the chief drew a pistol and pointed it at his victim. Palmer watched the act, and striking the arm of the savage with his sword, the unerring blade ploughed its way through the muscles, the pistol dropped from the murderous hand, and the arm, thus deprived of motion, fell lifeless at the side of the sanguinary chief.
The young lieutenant now called on the female portion of the escort to save themselves by flight, while he and his men kept the savages at bay; but Mary McCrea refused to leave her heroic defender in danger. "I shall face the survivor," said she; "you shall not perish while I survive."
Forgetful of their former hostile opposition, the savage combatants now united in giving battle to Palmer and the three soldiers under his command.
"Keep close quarters with them, my boys," said the lieutenant; "we must deprive them of the use of their arrows. We can defend ourselves from the tomahawk more successfully."
Koy-to-wasse again advanced toward the lieutenant, sounding his war-whoop and brandishing in his left hand the fatal tomahawk. He had raised his arm to strike the blow, when Palmer, drawing his sword, sheathed it in the left side of the savage. The hot blood gushed in torrents through the lips of the fission, and the ghastly chief, with a yell, fell lifeless at the feet of his conqueror.
Two of the savages, on beholding the fall of their chief, rushed with redoubled fury on his valiant destroyer. A pistol ball quickly laid the foremost assailant in the dust, when an arrow was about to share the same fate, when the gallant Palmer, who expired in the midst of victory without a groan.
The fate of the fair daughter of the wilderness was now sealed—her defenders were in the cold embrace of death; expostulation with their murderers was vain; for a moment even

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WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1861.

No. 79.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE INAUGURATION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES ON THE FOURTH OF MARCH, 1861.

The doors of the Senate Chamber will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M., for the admission of Senators, and others who, by the arrangement of the Committee, are entitled to admission, as follows:
Ex-Presidents and Vice Presidents.
The Chief Justice and Associate Judges of the Supreme Court.
The Diplomatic Corps, Heads of Departments, and Ex-Members of either branch of Congress, and Members of Congress elect.
Officers of the Army and Navy who, by name, have received the thanks of Congress.
Governors of States and Territories of the Union, and Ex-Governors of States.
Assistant Secretaries of Departments, and the Assistant Postmaster General; the Comptrollers, Auditors, Register, and Solicitors of the Treasury, Treasurer, Commissioners, Judges, and the Mayors of Washington and Georgetown, and the reporters in the Senate.
All of whom will be admitted at the north door of the Capitol.
The families of the Diplomatic Corps will enter at the north door of the Capitol, and be conducted to the diplomatic gallery.
Seats will be placed in front of the Secretary's table for the PRESIDENT elect, and on their left, and the Marshal of the United States for the District of Columbia, (Col. William Selden), and his deputies, on their right.
The Committee of Arrangements of the Senate.
Private Secretaries of the President and President elect.
Ex-Presidents of the United States.
The Judiciary.
The Republican Association.
The Clergy.
Foreign Ministers.
The Corps Diplomatique.
Members elect, members, and ex-members of Congress, and ex-members of the Cabinet.
The Peace Congress.
Heads of Bureaus.
Governors and Ex-Governors of States and Territories and members of the Legislatures of the same.
Officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Militia, in full uniform.
The Corporate Authorities of Washington and Georgetown.
Other political and military associations from the District and other parts of the United States.
All organized civil societies.
Professors, schoolmasters, and students, within the District of Columbia; citizens of the District and of States and Territories.
The various organized bodies of citizens, civil and military, who intend to participate in the ceremonies of the inauguration, will, at their earliest convenience, report to the Marshal in chief, in what force and of what description of force they will be composed, and when they will arrive here, that the Marshal-in-chief may assign them proper positions where they can form, preparatory to taking position in the column of march.
The procession will be formed in front of the City Hall, and in the streets adjacent thereto, at 9 o'clock A. M., of the 4th of March next.
At 11 o'clock A. M. the procession will move from the parade ground, by Louisiana avenue to Pennsylvania avenue, thence along Pennsylvania avenue, and so far past Willard's Hotel (where the President elect will be) up Fifteenth street, as will enable it to counter-march, and halt on Pennsylvania avenue in front of the Hotel.
The entire column will, under orders, left face, and the military will present arms. The President and President elect will then be received into the line, and the column will, under orders, right face, and move, escorting them to the Capitol.
Banners and adornments may be borne in the procession; but no offensive emblems or devices will be permitted to disturb the national ceremony.
After the President elect reaches the Capitol, the various portions of the procession will witness the inauguration according to their pleasure, taking care to respect the programme, which has already been published by the Committee of the Senate.
The Military, the Marshals, Assistant Marshals, and Aids, will co-operate in the execution of the arrangements of the Senate.
As soon as the inauguration ceremonies are concluded, the Military, with the Marshals, Assistant Marshals, and Aids, will, as the final ceremony, escort the President and his attendants to the Executive mansion.
The Marshal-in-chief has appointed the following named gentlemen as Marshals, Assistant Marshals, and Aids, to assist him in carrying out the arrangements of the day.

Marshals.
J. J. Coombs
George H. Plant
John S. Paxton
James W. Deeble
W. Krzyzanowski
John L. Hayes
William Simpson
Assistant Marshals Representing States and Territories.
Lucius I. Goodrich, Connecticut.
Richard Cheney, California.
A. H. Grimshaw, Delaware.
John Wilson, Illinois.
W. G. Coffin, Indiana.
Henry S. Jennings, Iowa.
Henry J. Adams, Kansas.
Alexander Sneed, Kentucky.
Samuel P. Brown, Maine.
George N. Beale, Maryland.
Major Charles O. Rogers, Massachusetts.
Colonel Charles Dickey, Michigan.
W. S. King, Minnesota.
Thomas J. Boynton, Missouri.
General Joseph C. Abbott, New Hampshire.
W. S. Pennington, New Jersey.
Major Alanson Welch, New York.
D. R. Goodloe, North Carolina.
Joseph K. Wing, Ohio.
Dorothy Thompson, Oregon.
Theodore Adams, Pennsylvania.
E. J. Nightingale, Rhode Island.
— Humphrey, Tennessee.
George Chipman, Vermont.
George Rye, Virginia.
General L. E. Webb, Wisconsin.
Henry A. Webster, Washington Territory.
Colonel Nathaniel W. Jones, Utah Territory.
Hon. S. H. Elbert, Nebraska Territory.

Assistant Marshals.
Martin Buell
Woodford Stone
John Howe
John W. Angus
J. F. Hodgson
James Lynch
Joseph M. Cowell
Joseph P. Longhead
George R. Wilson
Henry M. Knight
G. A. Bassett

Aids to the Marshal-in-chief.
William Rabe
John W. Jones
Isaac Goodenow
Nathan Darling
G. Alfred Hall
John P. Hilton
Robt J. Stevens of Cal.
Clement L. West
Z. K. Pangborn
Isaac Bassett
Reuben B. Clark
Maj Thomas H. Bates

The Marshal-in-chief and his Aids will be designated by orange-colored scarfs with white rosettes, and blue saddle-cloths with gilt trimmings.
The Marshals will be designated by blue scarfs and white rosettes, and white saddle-cloths trimmed with blue. They will carry a baton two feet long, of blue color, with ends gilt about two inches deep.
The Assistant Marshals representing States and Territories will be designated by pink scarfs with white rosettes, and white saddle-cloths trimmed with pink. They will carry white batons two feet long, with pink ends two inches deep.
The Assistant Marshals will wear white scarfs with pink rosettes, white saddle-cloths trimmed with pink. They will carry batons of pink color, two feet long, with white ends two inches deep.
The Marshals, Assistant Marshals, and Aids, will meet at the City Hall on the morning of the 4th of March, precisely at nine o'clock, fully equipped, where they will have appropriate duties assigned them.
The Marshal-in-chief particularly desires that the Marshals, Assistant Marshals, and Aids, will wear common black hats, black frock coats, black pantaloons over boots, and white or light-yellow buckskin gauntlet gloves.
B. B. FRENCH, Marshal-in-chief.
WASHINGTON, February 23, 1861.

NOTE.—It is suggested that Stevens & Co. (under Brown's Hotel) will furnish scarfs and batons promptly, and at a reasonable rate, to all who may apply.

George S. Knapp
Thomas Weaver
Michael Homiller
C. M. Keyes
O. W. Marsh
H. J. King
Lewis Parker
Alexander Clements
William Hendley
Z. C. Robbins
Dr. N. S. Lincoln
Dr. W. E. Waters
John T. Clements
William V. Hudson
E. E. White
Z. Richards
Jacob Bigelow
B. F. Clark
Daniel Breed
A. Edson
G. W. Garrett
John H. Wise
Amos Hunt
B. F. Wilkins
M. M. Ward
W. B. Williams
Joseph Hoyne
Louis Baker
R. J. Bowen
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To my former patrons, it is useless to say anything of my qualifications for the business; I have again embarked in it. To them, and the public generally, I will only say, I can at all times be found at home, and ready to wait on them. The one-price rule will be strictly adhered to. Give me a call.
JOHN MILLS, Agent,
Fashionable Boot and Shoe-maker, No. 504 Pennsylvania avenue, between the St. Charles Hotel and Adams's Express Office, formerly under Brown's Hotel.
P. S. I have no interest in, or connection with, any other store than the one I am in, No. 504 Pennsylvania avenue.
J. M.
nov 26

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For sale by JESSE B. WILSON,
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BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD,
WASHINGTON BRANCH.
CHANGE OF HOURS.
ON and after Sunday, November 4, 1860, the trains will run as follows:
Leave Washington:
First train at 6:20 A. M.
Second train at 9:40 A. M.
Third train at 3:10 P. M., Express.
Fourth train at 6 P. M.
Leave Baltimore:
First train at 4:15 A. M., Express.
Second train at 8:35 A. M.
Third at 3:10 P. M.
Fourth at 4:20 P. M., Express.
The first, second, and third trains from Washington connect through to Philadelphia and New York.
The second and third connect at Washington Junction with trains for the West, South, and Northwest; also, at Annapolis Junction for Annapolis. For Norfolk take the 7:40 A. M. train.
For the accommodation of the way travel between Washington and Laurel, a passenger car will be attached to the morning train which leaves at 12 M.
On Saturday the 3:10 P. M. train goes to Philadelphia only.
jan 4 T. H. PARSONS, Agent.

NOTICE!
I WISH all gentlemen to bear in mind that the plan which I adopted, six years ago, of selling HATS and BOOTS at greatly reduced prices, for cash, is in successful operation. Just received, a full supply of the latest New York styles of DRESS HATS. The very finest Hat at \$3.50; a first-rate Hat, \$3; and very good, fashionable Hat, \$2.50. All of the latest styles of soft HATS and CAPS, at the very lowest prices. I am constantly supplied with a very large stock of these fine DRESS BOOTS, at \$3.75—which I have been selling for many years—as well as the very best quality of Patent Leather GAITERS, at \$3.50. Fine French Calfskin Gaiters, from \$2 to \$2.50.
Terms cash. No extra charge in order to offset bad debts. ANTHONY, Agent for the Manufacturers, Seventh street, second Hat Store from the corner, opposite Avenue House, No. 540.
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DR. SCHENCK, of Philadelphia, finds it impossible to visit Washington every week, and has made arrangements to positively be in the city the third Wednesday of every month. He has a number of rooms at the Avenue House, where patients can obtain advice free. He only charges when it is necessary to make a thorough examination of the Lungs with the Respirometer. S. B. Waite is agent for Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, price \$1 per bottle, for the cure of Coughs, Colds, and Consumption; Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic, price \$1 per bottle, for Dyspepsia; Schenck's Mandrake Pills, price 25 cents per box, for Liver Bileous Complaints and Constipation of the Bowels. Dr. Schenck would be grateful to those who have been cured by his remedies, if they would leave their certificates of cure with S. B. WAITE, corner Seventh street and Louisiana avenue.
dec 21—3m

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25 BASKETS HEIDSIECK CHAMPAGNE.
12 dozen fine old Champagne Brandy.
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